RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES				
AG-1: As part of the process for each individual site-specific development project under the Parkway Master Plan Update, an appropriate or applicable agricultural in-lieu mitigation fee for each acre of prime farmland to be developed shall be paid by the Conservancy at the time that agricultural land is to be developed or converted to non-agricultural uses, to an entity or agency holding or facilitating agricultural conservation easements within the region.	Conservancy	Project planning and design		
AIR QUALITY				
AQ-1: Mitigation measures identified for Impact AQ-3 would lessen impacts associated with inconsistency with SJVAPCD's air quality management plans.	N/A			
AQ-2: Mitigation measures identified for Impact AQ-3 would lessen impacts associated with inconsistency with SJVAPCD's air quality management plans.	N/A			
AQ-3a: Prior to initiation of construction activities, construction contractors shall prepare and submit to the Conservancy a technical assessment evaluating potential project construction-related air quality impacts. The evaluation shall be prepared in conformance with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) methodology in assessing air quality impacts. The following identified measures shall be incorporated into all appropriate construction documents (e.g., construction management plans) and submitted to the Conservancy. Mitigation measures to reduce construction-related emissions include, but are not limited to: ▪ Using construction equipment rated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as having Tier 3 (model year 2006 or newer) or Tier 4 (model year 2008 or newer) emission limits, applicable for engines between 50 and 750 horsepower. A list of construction equipment by type and model year shall be maintained by the construction contractor on-site, which shall be available for Conservancy review upon request. ▪ Ensuring construction equipment is properly serviced and maintained to the manufacturer's standards. ▪ Use of alternative-fueled or catalyst-equipped diesel construction equipment, if available and feasible. ▪ Clearly posted signs that require operators of trucks and construction equipment to minimize idling time (e.g., 5-minute maximum).	Conservancy	Project design and construction		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
▪ Preparation and implementation of a fugitive dust control plan that may include the following measures: ▪ Disturbed areas (including storage piles) that are not being actively utilized for construction purposes shall be effectively stabilized using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, or covered with a tarp or other suitable cover (e.g., revegetated). ▪ On-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant. ▪ Land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut and fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled utilizing application of water or by presoaking. ▪ Material shall be covered, or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained when materials are transported off-site. ▪ Operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at the end of each workday. (The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions.) (Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden.) ▪ Following the addition of materials to or the removal of materials from the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant. ▪ Within urban areas, trackout shall be immediately removed when it extends 50 or more feet from the site and at the end of each workday. ▪ Any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day shall prevent carryout and trackout. ▪ Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph. ▪ Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from sites with a slope greater than 1 percent. ▪ Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks or wash off all trucks and equipment leaving the project area. ▪ Adhere to Regulation VIII's 20 percent opacity limitation, as applicable.				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
AQ-3b: Prior to initiation of construction activities, construction contractors shall prepare and submit to the Conservancy a technical assessment evaluating potential project operation phase-related air quality impacts. The evaluation shall be prepared in conformance with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) methodology in assessing air quality impacts. If operational-related criteria air pollutants are determined to have the potential to exceed the SJVAPCD adopted thresholds of significance, as identified in the Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts (GAMAQI), the Conservancy shall require the construction contractor to incorporate mitigation measures to reduce air pollutant emissions during operational activities. The identified measures shall be included as part of the Standard Conditions of Approval. Mitigation measures to reduce long-term emissions can include, but are not limited to: ▪ Site-specific development shall demonstrate an adequate number of electrical vehicle Level 2 charging stations are provided on-site. The location of the electrical outlets shall be specified on building plans, included in subsequent environmental review, and proper installation shall be verified by the Conservancy prior to operation. ▪ Appliances shall be Energy Star appliances (dishwashers, refrigerators, clothes washers, and dryers). Installation of Energy Star appliances shall be verified by the Conservancy prior to operation.	Conservancy	Project design and construction		
AQ-3c: The use of outdoor fire pits shall be prohibited.	Conservancy	Project design and operations		
AQ-4: Mitigation Measures identified for Impact AQ-3 would lessen impacts associated with Project-related emissions contributing to SJVAB ambient air quality standards.	N/A			
AQ-6: Implement Mitigation Measure AQ-3.	N/A			
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
BIO-1A: Preserve populations of CRPR species: *Avoid and Minimize Impacts*. For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potential adverse impacts to special status plants in accordance with BMP BIO-4. On a case-by-case basis, minimization measures may include transplanting perennial species, seed collection and dispersal for annual species,	Conservancy	Project, planning, design, and construction		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
and other conservation strategies that will protect the viability of the local population. Monitoring plant populations will be conducted annually for five years; the performance standard will be no net reduction in the size or viability of the local population. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts*. Where special-status plants are present and adverse impacts cannot be avoided or minimized: ▪ To compensate for potentially significant adverse impacts, habitat occupied by the affected species outside the impact area will be preserved and managed in perpetuity at a minimum 1:1 mitigation ratio (at least one plant preserved for each plant affected, and also at least one occupied acre preserved for each occupied acre affected), up to the significance threshold (e.g., for a CRPR 1B species where 15 percent of the known population within 5 miles of the future impact area will be affected, mitigation must be provided at a 1:1 equivalent of 15 percent of that regional population), or in accordance with current guidance issued by or as required by regulatory agencies. ▪ Conservancy will develop a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) describing the measures that will be taken to enhance and manage the mitigation lands and to monitor the effects of management on the focal special-status plant species. That plan will include, at a minimum, the following: ▪ A summary of impacts on special-status plant populations, and the proposed mitigation; ▪ A description of the location and boundaries of the mitigation site and description of existing site conditions; ▪ A description of measures to be undertaken if necessary to enhance (e.g., through focused management) the mitigation site for special-status species; ▪ A description of measures to transplant individual plants or seeds from the impact area to the mitigation site, if determined by a qualified botanist to be appropriate and to have a high likelihood of success; ▪ Proposed management activities to maintain high-quality habitat conditions for the focal species; ▪ A description of species monitoring measures on the mitigation site, including specific, objective goals, objectives, policies, design guidelines, and BMPs (including enhancement of populations of focal special-status species on the mitigation site), performance indicators and success criteria				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
(including increasing the abundance of the focal species by at least as many individuals as were impacted), monitoring methods (including sampling for the focal species), data analysis, reporting requirements, and monitoring schedule. Determining specific performance/success criteria requires information regarding the specific mitigation site, its conditions, the biological resources present on the site, the specific plant species for which mitigation is being provided, and the specific enhancement and management measures tailored to the mitigation site and its conditions. As a result, those specific criteria will be defined in the HMMP rather than in this EIR. Nevertheless, the performance/success criteria described in the HMMP will guide the mitigation to manage and protect high-quality habitat for, and populations of, the impacted species. The HMMP will include monitoring for non-native plant species and remediation measures in the event that such species are detected on the site; ▪ A description of the management plan's adaptive component, including potential contingency measures for mitigation elements that do not meet performance criteria; and ▪ A description of the funding mechanism for the long-term maintenance and monitoring of the mitigation lands.				
BIO-1B: Protect critical valley elderberry longhorn beetle habitat. *Avoid and Minimize Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potential adverse impacts to valley elderberry longhorn beetle in accordance with BMP BIO-4. ▪ All elderberry shrubs with one or more stems measuring 1.0 inch or greater in diameter at ground level that occur on or adjacent to any proposed project site in the Parkway Plan Area will be tallied by diameter size class and thoroughly searched for beetle exit holes. The absence of exit holes will required compensatory mitigation, consistent with the *Conservation Guidelines for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle* (see Table 4.4-6). ▪ Complete avoidance (i.e., no adverse impact) may be assumed when a 100-foot (or wider) buffer is established and maintained around elderberry plants containing stems measuring 1.0 inch or greater in diameter at ground level. Measures to protect buffer areas will be instituted prior to construction and	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
will include fencing, signs, and worker education programs ▪ Any damage done to buffer areas during construction will be restored to pre-project conditions (e.g., revegetation of buffer area with appropriate native plants). The project sponsor will retain a qualified biologist to prepare a written description of how the buffer areas are to be restored, protected, and maintained after construction is completed. Typical measures include fencing, signs, weeding, and trash removal. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts*. Where elderberry shrubs are present and potentially significant adverse impacts to valley elderberry longhorn beetle cannot be avoided, the Conservancy will implement standard USFWS mitigation protocol (or current standard protocol): ▪ Elderberry plants that cannot be avoided by project construction activities (i.e., disturbance will occur within 20 feet of the shrub) will be transplanted to a USFWS-approved conservation area prior to construction under the supervision of a qualified biologist. Each elderberry stem measuring 1.0 inch or greater in diameter at ground level that is adversely affected (i.e., transplanted or destroyed) will also be replaced, in the conservation area, with elderberry seedlings or cuttings. The Conservancy will consult with USFWS to determine appropriate compensation ratios. Compensatory mitigation will be consistent with the *Conservation Guidelines for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle* (see Table 4.4-6), or in accordance with current guidance. The conservation area will be protected in perpetuity as habitat for the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, and the Conservancy will provide a written monitoring plan to the USFWS. At a minimum the monitoring plan will include the following information: ▪ Species monitoring measures on the conservation site, including specific goals, objectives, policies, design guidelines, and BMPs and objectives, performance indicators, success criteria, monitoring methods, data analysis, and a monitoring schedule. At a minimum, success criteria will meet current guidance and requirements, such as the following: – A minimum survival rate of at least 60 percent of the elderberry plants and 60 percent of the associated native plants must be maintained throughout the monitoring period; – The monitoring plan's adaptive component, including potential contingency measures for mitigation elements that do not meet				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
performance criteria; and – The funding mechanism in place to ensure long-term maintenance and monitoring of the conservation lands.				
BIO-1C: Protect California tiger salamander. *Avoid and Minimize Impacts.* All projects to install or construct trails, kiosks, restrooms, restore habitat, and other improvements contemplated in the proposed Project will be subject to project- and site-specific environmental review pursuant to CEQA. For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potentially significant impacts to California tiger salamanders in accordance with BMP BIO-5. Where California tiger salamanders are found on-site through protocol surveys (or assumed in the absence of surveys), avoidance and minimization measures will also include: ▪ When feasible, a 50-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around burrows that provide suitable upland habitat for California tiger salamander. Burrows considered suitable for California tiger salamander will be determined by a qualified biologist, approved by USFWS. ▪ All suitable burrows directly impacted by construction will be hand excavated under the supervision of a qualified wildlife biologist. If California tiger salamander are found, the biologist will relocate the organism to the nearest burrow that is outside of the construction impact area. ▪ All ground-disturbing work will occur during daylight hours in coordination with USFWS, and depending on the level of rainfall and site conditions. The National Weather Service (NWS) 72-hour forecast for the work area will be monitored. If a 70 percent or greater chance of rainfall is predicted within 72 hours of project activity, all activities in areas within 1.3 miles of potential or known California tiger salamander breeding sites will cease until no further rain is forecast. If work must continue when rain is forecast, a qualified biologist will survey the project site before construction begins each day rain is forecast. If rain exceeds 0.25-inch during a 24-hour period, work will cease until no further rain is forecast. This restriction is not applicable for areas located greater than 1.3 miles from potential or known California tiger salamander breeding sites	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
once they have been encircled with California tiger salamander exclusion fencing. However, even after exclusion fencing is installed, this condition would still apply to construction related traffic moving though areas within 1.3 miles of potential or known California tiger salamander breeding sites but outside of the salamander exclusion fencing (e.g., on roads). ▪ For work conducted during the California tiger salamander migration season (November 1 to May 31), exclusionary fencing will be erected around the construction site during ground-disturbing activities after hand excavation of burrows has been completed. A qualified biologist will visit the site weekly to ensure that the fencing is in good working condition. Fencing material and design will be subject to the approval of the USFWS. If exclusionary fencing is not used, a qualified biological monitor will be on-site during all ground disturbance activities. Exclusion fencing will also be placed around all spoils and stockpiles. ▪ For work conducted during the California tiger salamander migration season (November 1 to May 31), a qualified biologist will survey the active work areas (including access roads) in mornings following measurable precipitation events. Construction may commence once the biologist has confirmed that no California tiger salamander are in the work area. ▪ Prior to beginning work each day, underneath equipment and stored pipes greater than 1.2 inches (3 centimeters) in diameter will be inspected for California tiger salamander. If any are found they will be allowed to move out of the construction area under their own accord. ▪ Trenches and holes will be covered and inspected daily for stranded animals. Trenches and holes deeper than 1 foot will contain escape ramps (maximum slope of 2:1) to allow trapped animals to escape uncovered holes or trenches. Holes and trenches will be inspected prior to filling. ▪ All food and food-related trash will be enclosed in sealed trash containers at the end of each workday and removed completely from the construction site once every three days to avoid attracting wildlife. ▪ A speed limit of 15 miles per hour will be maintained on dirt roads. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts.* Where California tiger salamanders are present and potentially significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided and minimized through the above measures, the Conservancy will				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
implement standard USFWS compensatory mitigation (or current standards).Compensation for unavoidable impacts will be provided via the protection, enhancement, and management of habitat that currently supports, or can support, this species at a 3:1 (mitigation: impact) ratio, on an acreage basis, or in accordance with current guidance issued by or as required by regulatory agencies. Compensatory mitigation may be carried out through one or more of the following methods, in order of preference: ▪ The preservation, management, and enhancement (e.g., through long-term management targeted toward this species) of high-quality habitat that is already occupied by California tiger salamanders. ▪ Purchase of mitigation credits at approved mitigation banks whose service area includes the Parkway Plan Area. ▪ The restoration or enhancement of degraded habitat or habitat that is unsuitable for use by California tiger salamanders, but that (a) is in close proximity to areas of known occurrence and (b) can be made more suitable for use via construction of one or more breeding ponds or management to improve the quality and availability of burrows in upland habitat. Because most, if not all, impacts on California tiger salamander habitat resulting from implementing the proposed Project would consist of modification of upland refugial/dispersal habitat (rather than aquatic breeding habitat), mitigation lands will also consist of upland habitat for this species, as appropriate. All mitigation lands for this species will be located within Fresno or Madera counties. For any compensatory mitigation described above, the Conservancy will develop an HMMP describing the measures that will be taken to manage the mitigation property and to monitor the effects of management on the California tiger salamander. That plan will include, at a minimum, the following: ▪ A summary of impacts on California tiger salamander habitat and populations, and the proposed mitigation; ▪ A description of the location and boundaries of the mitigation site and description of existing site conditions; ▪ A description of measures to be undertaken if necessary to enhance (e.g., through focused management) the mitigation site for California tiger salamanders;				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
▪ Proposed management activities, such as managed grazing, management of invasive plants, measures targeted at sustaining populations of burrowing mammals, or other measures to maintain high-quality habitat for California tiger salamanders; ▪ A description of species monitoring measures on the mitigation site, including specific, objective goals, objectives, policies, design guidelines, and BMPs (such as maintaining or increasing abundance of California tiger salamanders or maintaining or improving habitat suitability), performance indicators and success criteria (such as presence or abundance of upland refugia or hydroperiod of breeding habitat), monitoring methods (such as sampling of upland refugia or monitoring of the hydroperiod of breeding habitat), data analysis, reporting requirements, and monitoring schedule. Determining specific performance/success criteria requires information regarding the specific mitigation site, its conditions, and the specific enhancement and management measures tailored to the mitigation site and its conditions. For example, performance criteria for a mitigation site providing only upland habitat for California tiger salamanders would include the maintenance of grassland habitat of a suitable height and density for burrowing mammals, and maintenance of suitable burrowing mammal populations, whereas a mitigation site providing salamander breeding habitat would also include criteria related to adequate depth and hydroperiod of breeding habitat. As a result, those specific criteria will be defined in the HMMP rather than in this EIR. Nevertheless, the performance/success criteria described in the HMMP will guide the mitigation to manage and protect high-quality habitat for the California tiger salamander, adequate to compensate for impacts. ▪ A description of the management plan's adaptive component, including potential contingency measures for mitigation elements that do not meet performance criteria; and ▪ A description of the funding mechanism for the long-term maintenance and monitoring of the mitigation lands. If Conservancy lands can be enhanced (e.g., via the construction of breeding ponds) in such a way as to substantially improve their value to California tiger salamanders, then the Conservancy may use those lands as mitigation for the California tiger salamander.				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
The proposed project-specific mitigation and HMMP will be provided to the USFWS and CDFW for review because this species is both state and federally listed. It is possible that this mitigation measure may be refined in coordination with USFWS during the Section 7 consultation process (e.g., in the Biological Opinion covering project effects on the California tiger salamander) or the Section 2081 consultation process with the CDFW (e.g., in an Incidental Take Permit), in which case the refinements required by these agencies would be implemented.				
BIO-1D: Implement Mitigation Measure BIO-3.	N/A			
BIO-1E: Protect western pond turtle. *Avoid and Minimize Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potentially significant impacts to western pond turtles in accordance with BMP BIO-5. Where suitable habitat exists (e.g., along riparian areas and freshwater emergent wetlands) for western pond turtles on-site, avoidance and minimization measures will also include: ▪ Pre-construction surveys for western pond turtle will be conducted by a qualified biologist 14 days before and 24 hours before the start of ground-disturbing activities. ▪ If western pond turtles or their nests are observed during pre-construction surveys, a qualified biologist shall be on-site to monitor construction in suitable turtle habitat. Western pond turtle found within the construction area will be allowed to leave of its own volition or it will be captured by a qualified biologist and relocated out of harm's way to the nearest suitable habitat immediately upstream or downstream from the project site. ▪ If western pond turtle nests are identified in the work area during pre-construction surveys, a 300-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established between the nest and any areas of potential disturbance. Buffers shall be clearly marked with temporary fencing. Construction will not be allowed to commence in the exclusion area until hatchlings have emerged from the nest, or the nest is deemed inactive by a qualified biologist. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts.* If occupied breeding (aquatic) habitat for western pond turtles is detected and would be permanently affected,	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
compensatory mitigation will be provided at a 1:1 ratio (preserved habitat: affected aquatic habitat), or in accordance with current guidance issued by or as required by regulatory agencies. If a qualified biologist determines that the compensatory mitigation acreage provides suitable mitigation for other species, such as the California tiger salamander, western spadefoot, or other species, the acreage may be used to provide mitigation for multiple species. ▪ An HMMP will be developed describing the measures that will be taken to manage the property and to monitor the effects of management on western pond turtles. That plan will include, at a minimum, the information described in Mitigation Measure BIO-1C.				
BIO-1F: Protect western spadefoot toad. *Avoid and Minimize Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potentially significant impacts to western spadefoot in accordance with BMP BIO-5. Where suitable habitat exists for western spadefoot on-site, avoidance and minimization measures will also include: ▪ For work conducted during the western spadefoot toad migration and breeding season (November 1 to May 31), a qualified biologist will survey the active work areas (including access roads) in mornings following measurable precipitation events. Construction may commence once the biologist has confirmed that no spadefoot toads are in the work area. ▪ When feasible, there will be a 50-foot no-disturbance buffer around burrows that provide suitable upland habitat for western spadefoot toad. Burrows considered suitable for spadefoot will be identified by a qualified CDFW biologist. The biologist will delineate and mark the no-disturbance buffer. ▪ If western spadefoot toad is found within the construction footprint, it will be allowed to move out of harm's way of its own volition or a qualified biologist will relocate the organism to the nearest burrow that is outside of the construction impact area. ▪ Prior to beginning work each day, a qualified biologist will inspect underneath equipment and stored pipes greater than 1.2 inches (3 centimeters) in diameter for western spadefoot toad. If any are found they will be allowed to move out of the construction area under their own accord.				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
▪ Trenches and holes will be covered and inspected daily for stranded animals. Trenches and holes deeper than 1 foot deep will contain escape ramps (maximum slope of 2:1) to allow trapped animals to escape uncovered holes or trenches. Holes and trenches will be inspected prior to filling. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts.* If occupied breeding (aquatic) habitat for the western spadefoot is detected and would be permanently affected, compensatory mitigation will be implemented as follows: ▪ Permanently affected occupied breeding habitat will be replaced at a 2:1 ratio (mitigation area: affected area), or in accordance with current guidance issued by or as required by regulatory agencies. To the extent that there is an overlap in habitat value and occupied habitat, preservation lands may be the same as those provided for other species, such as the California tiger salamander. ▪ Any occupied breeding pond that would be permanently affected and cannot be preserved for western spadefoots will not be disturbed or affected until compensatory breeding habitat has been created. Once the compensatory habitat is created, all western spadefoot adults, tadpoles, and egg masses detected in the impact area during surveys, will be moved to the created pool habitat. If construction impacts on occupied breeding ponds would occur during the dry season, the replacement habitat will be in place prior to the beginning of the next wet season. Surveys near the affected pond will take place during the wet season, and all western spadefoot toads detected will be moved to the replacement habitat. ▪ The Conservancy will develop an HMMP describing the measures that will be taken to manage the property and to monitor the effects of management on western spadefoot. That plan will include, at a minimum, the information described in Mitigation Measure BIO-1D.				
BIO-1G: Protect burrowing owls. *Avoid and Minimize Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potentially significant adverse impacts to burrowing owls in accordance with BMP BIO-7. During the non-breeding season, and after owls have been relocated or evicted in accordance with BMP BIO-7, the work area will be monitoried daily for one week prior initial ground-disturbing activities to confirm	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
owls have nor remained in or returned to burrows. Where possible, burrows will be excavated using hand tools and refilled to prevent reoccupation (flexible pipe will be inserted during excavation to maintain an escape route). If the habitat surrounding the burrow from which the owl is evicted remains suitable for use by burrowing owls following completion of the project activity (based on an assessment by a qualified biologist), the Conservancy will have the option of either providing habitat mitigation off-site, as described below, or monitoring the work site to determine whether it is re-occupied by burrowing owls. If the Conservancy documents nesting by burrowing owls within two years of completion of project activity in the vicinity of the impact site indicating that the activity did not have a long-term impact on the owls' use of the site, no further mitigation would be required. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, where burrowing owls are present and potentially significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided compensatory habitat mitigation will be provided as follows: ▪ If an occupied burrow cannot be avoided during the non-breeding season, burrows will be enhanced or created in adjacent habitat at a 1:1 ratio of burrow destroyed to be created at least one week prior to implementation of passive relocation techniques. If burrowing owl habitat enhancement or creation takes place, a monitoring and management plan will be developed and implemented to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation. If monitoring indicates that the actions have not adequately mitigated for the Project's impacts, remedial actions (e.g., enhancing or creating additional burrows) will be implemented that compensate for these impacts. ▪ If the project activity will degrade habitat quality to the extent that maintaining owl use of the site is not feasible or ecologically preferable, in the opinion of a qualified biologist, then off-site mitigation will be provided to compensate for the loss of occupied burrowing owl nesting habitat. Mitigation acreage will be provided in accordance with the California burrowing owl mitigation guidelines (9.75 to 19.5 acres of habitat be preserved and managed per occupied burrowing owl nest burrow, whether by a pair or singly), or in accordance with current guidance or requirements of the regulatory agencies. The amount of mitigation habitat provided will depend on whether the mitigation habitat is				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
occupied by burrowing owls (9.75 acres), adjacent to occupied habitat (13.0 acres), or suitable but unoccupied (19.5 acres). The mitigation site will be located in Fresno or Madera counties so that the mitigation supports the maintenance of regional burrowing owl populations. ▪ This mitigation may be provided via the management of suitable habitat on Conservancy lands (either existing lands or lands that are acquired), purchase of credits in a mitigation bank (if one is available), or contribution of funds toward the management of the required amount of suitable habitat owned by another entity. If the Conservancy provides habitat mitigation on existing Conservancy lands or on lands that are acquired for mitigation purposes, an HMMP will be prepared detailing the areas to be preserved for owls; the methods for managing on-site habitat for owls and their prey (such as vegetation management to maintain low-statured herbaceous vegetation); methods for enhancing burrow availability within the mitigation site (potentially including the provision of artificial burrows, although long-term management for ground squirrels will be important as well); measures to minimize adverse effects of development on owls on-site; and a monitoring program and adaptive management program. Determining specific performance/success criteria requires information regarding the specific mitigation site, its conditions, and the specific enhancement and management measures tailored to the mitigation site and its conditions. For example, performance criteria for a site where burrowing owls are known to occur (which may include maintenance of a certain number of pairs of owls) may differ from those for an unoccupied site adjacent to occupied burrowing owl habitat (which may include attracting owls to breed on the mitigation site). As a result, those specific criteria will be defined in the HMMP rather than in this EIR. Nevertheless, the performance/success criteria described in the HMMP will guide the mitigation to manage and protect high-quality habitat for burrowing owls, adequate to compensate for impacts. ▪ The HMMP will be submitted to the CDFW for review. ▪ If a mitigation bank providing credits for burrowing owls is established within the aforementioned mitigation area (i.e., in Fresno or Madera County), then mitigation may take the form of the purchase of credits equivalent to the number of acres of mitigation required.				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
			Action	Date Completed
BIO-1H: Protect special-status bats. *Avoid and Minimize Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potentially significant adverse impacts to Townsend's western big-eared bats and pallid bats in accordance with BMP BIO-8. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, where special status bats are present and potentially significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, compensatory habitat mitigation will be provided as follows: ▪ If roosts must be removed, the bats will be excluded from the roosting site before it is removed. ▪ If a tree or structure containing a Townsend's western big-eared bat or pallid bat maternity roost is to be removed, a qualified biologist will design, and determine an appropriate location for, an alternative roost structure. If a tree containing a maternity roost of either species is not removed, but project-related disturbance causes the abandonment of the roost site (even during the non-breeding season), then the Conservancy may either monitor the roost site to determine whether the affected species returns to the roost, or construct an alternative roost. If the Conservancy elects to monitor the roost and bats do not return within 1 year, then an alternative roost will be constructed. ▪ A qualified biologist will determine the appropriate location for the alternative roost structure, based on the location of the original roost and habitat conditions in the vicinity. The roost structure will be built to specifications as determined by a qualified biologist, or it may be purchased from an appropriate vendor. The structure will be placed as close to the impacted roost site as feasible. The Conservancy will monitor the roost for up to three years (or until occupancy is determined, whichever occurs first) to determine use by bats. If by Year 3, the bat species for which the structure was designed are not using the structure, a qualified bat biologist, in consultation with the CDFW, will identify alternative roost designs or locations for placement of the roost, and monitoring of the new roost will occur for an additional three years (or until occupancy has been verified).	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		
BIO-2A: Protect riparian habitat.	Conservancy	Project planning,		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
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Avoid and Minimize Impacts. For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site to determine, avoid, and minimize potentially significant adverse impacts to riparian habitat, including implementation of the proposed Plan's setback and buffer policies and BMP BIO-4. Each future project shall be preceded by a pre-construction survey during which a qualified botanist will identify sensitive natural vegetation communities, including riparian areas, within the project footprint and clearly map them as needed to avoid and/or minimize disturbance.		design, and construction		
Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts. For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, where sensitive habitats are present and potentially significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided and would not be offset by habitat enhancement and creation benefits of the project, compensatory habitat mitigation will be provided in accordance with proposed Plan policies and BMP BIO-13, and as follows: ▪ Secure, implement, and comply with measures to protect habitat in a streambed alteration agreement with CDFW in accordance with California Fish and Game Code Section 1600. ▪ Develop a project-specific habitat restoration and revegetation plan for review and approval of CDFW. Replace on-site any native trees and shrubs, and any non-native plant species greater than four inches diameter breast height, removed to construct the project, on no less than a 3:1 ratio (replaced:removed), or in accordance with guidance or as required by regulatory agencies. Achieve successful establishment of 70 percent of the new plants within five years, or in accordance with guidance or as required by regulatory agencies. ▪ Follow invasive species removal protocols approved by CDFW. After invasive species removal, revegetate disturbed soils with appropriate fast-colonizing understory grasses and forbs within one growing season as described in BMP-13. ▪ For all projects other than invasive species removal projects that that do not include a habitat restoration component, if permanent impacts on more than one acre of contiguous riparian habitat are unavoidable, habitat will be restored or created to compensate for permanent impacts in a manner that				

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
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achieves no net loss in acreage or function. Mitigation for riparian habitat dominated by native species and supporting tree canopy will be provided at a ratio of 3:1 (3 acres of mitigation for every 1 acre of disturbed) via creation or restoration of riparian habitat, or in accordance with guidance or as required by the regulatory agencies. ▪ Mitigation will be achieved through one or more options, potentially including (but not limited to): ▪ Restoration or creation within the project site. ▪ Restoration or creation of riparian habitat within the Parkway Plan Area. ▪ Restoration/creation in close proximity to but outside of the Parkway Plan Area. ▪ Purchase of mitigation credits at approved mitigation banks whose service area includes the project site.				
BIO-2B: *Protect Essential Fish Habitat.* Each project to install or construct trails, kiosks, restrooms, and other improvements contemplated in the proposed Project shall be preceded by a pre-construction survey during which a qualified botanist will identify sensitive natural vegetation communities, including wetlands and other waters, within the project footprint and clearly map or delineate them as needed to avoid and/or minimize disturbance. For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, where EFH is present and potentially significant adverse permanent impacts cannot be avoided and would not be offset by habitat enhancement and creation benefits of the project, Mitigation Measure BIO-3 (see below) will be implemented to reduce impacts on EFH to a less-than-significant level.	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		
BIO-3: Protect wetlands and other waters. *Avoid and Minimize Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, when the project is defined to a level that impacts can be evaluated, prior to taking action the Conservancy will assess the site in accordance with BMP BIO-2, to determine, avoid, and minimize potentially significant adverse impacts to wetland habitat and waters, including implementation of the proposed Plan's setback and buffer policies and BMP BIO-4. *Compensate for Potentially Significant Impacts.* For each future project to implement the proposed Plan, where sensitive habitats are present and potentially significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided and would not be offset	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
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by habitat enhancement and creation benefits of the project, compensatory habitat mitigation will be provided in accordance with proposed Plan policies and BMP BIO-13. Permanent impacts on, wetlands and other waters will be compensated by ensuring there is no net loss of acreage, functions, or values as follows:
▪ In coordination with USACE, the acreage of effects on waters of the U.S. and waters of the State that will result from implementation of the proposed Project will be determined.
▪ Section 404 and Section 401 permits will be secured and the permittee will implement and comply with all permit terms. The acreage, location, and methods for compensation will be determined during the Section 401 and Section 404 permitting processes.
▪ The performance standard will be "no net loss" on the basis of the acreage of wetlands and other waters of the U.S. and waters of the State that will be removed and/or degraded. Wetland habitat will be restored, enhanced, and/or replaced at an acreage and location and by methods agreeable to USACE, and/or the Central Valley RWQCB, as appropriate, depending on agency jurisdiction. The replacement of waters or wetlands will be equivalent to the nature of the habitat lost, and will be provided at a suitable ratio to ensure that, at a minimum, there is no net loss of habitat acreage or value. The replacement habitat will be set aside in perpetuity for habitat use.
▪ Mitigation will be achieved through one or more options, potentially including (but not limited to):
  ▪ Restoration or creation within the project site.
  ▪ Restoration or creation of wetlands/other waters within the Parkway Plan Area.
  ▪ Restoration/creation in close proximity to but outside of the Parkway Plan Area.
  ▪ Purchase of mitigation credits at approved mitigation banks whose service area includes the project site.				

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
GHG-1: New structures shall be constructed with photovoltaic solar panels to offset building energy use, unless it can be demonstrated that such systems are	Conservancy	Project planning, and design		

RESOLUTION 18-01, EXHIBIT B: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Completion of Implementation	
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not technologically feasible based on the location of structures, shading, or other site constraints.				
GHG-3: Implement Mitigation Measure GHG-1.	N/A			
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC				
TRAF-1: If a future project implemented under the proposed Plan is estimated to generate daily or peak hour volumes of traffic that trigger requirements of a state or local agency to prepare a site access, circulation, and traffic study, the Conservancy shall consult with the respective agency. The Conservancy shall assist in the evaluation and address as necessary any unsafe traffic conditions potentially created by the proposed project. Project engineering plans shall incorporate designs and features necessary to ensure safe and acceptable traffic operations associated with the project, in accordance with applicable LOS policies of the respective agencies.	Conservancy	Project planning, design, and construction		